(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1979.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1784.

The following is the Draught of a proposed Act, submitted to public consideration, for founding a college on the western shore of this state, and for constituting the same, together with Washington college on the eastern shore, into one university, by the name of

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

WHEREAS institutions for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue, knowledge and useful literature are of the highest benefit to society, in order to raise up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of life both *civil* and *religious*, with usefulness and reputation, and such institutions of learning have accordingly been promoted and encouraged by the wisest and best regulated states:

And whereas it has been represented to this general assembly by ******

that they are earnestly desirous to promote the founding of a college or seminary of general learning on the western shore of this state; and for that good purpose have subscribed and procured subscriptions to a considerable amount, and are well assured of obtaining very general subscriptions and contributions throughout the different counties of the said western shore, if they were made capable in law to receive and apply the same towards founding a college upon such salutary plan, and with such future legislative assistance, as the *general assembly* in their great wisdom and liberality may think fit; and have therefore prayed, that the present favourable season of peace and prosperity may be embraced for making a beginning of this good work, and that a law may be passed accordingly.

Now this general assembly taking the premises into their serious consideration, and being desirous to promote and encourage all useful knowledge and *literature* through every part of this state, have agreed to enact, and be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,

First, That the said intended college shall be founded and maintained for ever upon the most liberal and catholic plan for the benefit of the youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education and to all the literary honours of the college according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend; nor shall any preference be given in the choice of a principal, vice-principal, or any professor or master in the said college on a religious score; but merely on account of his literary and other necessary qualifications to fill the place, for which he is chosen.

Secondly, There shall be a subscription opened in the different counties of the western shore for founding the said college; and the several subscribers shall class themselves according to their respective inclinations; and for every thousand pounds, which may be subscribed and secured to be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the western shore, by any particular class of subscribers, they shall be entitled to the choice of one person, as a visitor and governor of the said college.

Thirdly, When any of the first visitors and governors, chosen by the subscribers as aforesaid, shall die, or remove out of the state; or absent himself from four succeeding quarterly meetings, without such excuse or plea of necessary absence, as shall be deemed reasonable by a legal and just quorum of the said visitors and governors duly assembled at a quarterly visitation of the said college; such quorum so assembled, shall proceed by a new election to fill up the seat and place of such deceased, removed, or absenting member.

Be it further enacted, That the reverend John Carroll, William Smith, D. D. and Patrick, Allison, D. D. together with Richard Sprigg, John Steret, and George Digges, Esquires, be agents for soliciting and receiving, and they are hereby authorised and made capable to solicit and receive contributions and subscriptions for the said intended college or seminary of universal learning, of any person or persons, who may be willing to promote so good a design; and when any classes of subscribers shall have subscribed and secured to be paid as aforesaid, to the treasurer of the western shore, in three equal yearly payments, to commence from the first day of June 1785, the sum of one thousand pounds; and shall have deposited or lodged their original subscription papers in the hands of any one of the agents aforesaid, such agent shall take a copy of the same, and shall deposit the original subscription lists with the said treasurer, taking his receipt for the same; and such agent shall then appoint a time and place for the said class of subscribers to meet and choose one person as a visitor and governor of the college, agreeably to the foregoing fundamental articles, and shall cause six weeks notice of the time and place of such election to be given in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers; and shall attend, at the time and place of such election, with a complete list of the subscribers; and all persons having subscribed nine pounds or upwards shall be entitled to free suffrage for one person as a visitor and governor, according as he may be classed; but shall not be entitled to vote for another visitor and governor among any other class and denomination of subscribers, unless he shall have made a second subscription of nine pounds or upwards in the said class, by and with their approbation.

And be it enacted, That when thirteen visitors and governors shall be chosen as aforesaid, the said agents, or any three of them, shall cause six weeks notice to be given in the Maryland news-papers, appointing a time and place for the said visitors and governors to meet and take upon them the discharge of their trust; and the said thirteen visitors and governors, and such persons as may be afterwards added to their number by any new elections, made as aforesaid, by subscribers of a thousand pounds, within three years after the first of June 1785; and their successors duly chosen according to the tenor hereof, shall be and are hereby declared to be one community, corporation, and body politic, to have continuance for ever, by the name of

provided nevertheless, that the whole number of visitors and governors of the said college shall never at any time be more than twenty-four, nor less than thirteen, seven of whom shall always have their usual residence within twelve miles of the said college; and provided further, that if in three years from the first day of June 1785, there shall not be twenty-four visitors and governors chosen as aforesaid by classes of subscribers of one thousand pounds, each class; the other visitors and governors being not less than eleven duly assembled at any quarterly visitation, shall proceed by election to fill up the number of twenty four visitors and governors, as they shall think most expedient and convenient; provided nevertheless, that seventeen of the said visitors and governors shall always be residents on the western shore of this state, but that the additional visitors and governors (to make up and perpetuate the number of twenty four) may be chosen from this or any part of the adjacent states, if they are such persons as can reasonably undertake to attend the quarterly visitations, and are thought capable, by their particular learning, weight, and character, to advance the interest and reputation of the said seminary.

And be it enacted, That the said thirteen or more visitors and governors shall have full power and authority to call for and receive, out of the hands of the treasurer of the western shore, all such subscription papers and monies, as may have been deposited with him, or may in any wise have come into his custody and keeping for the founding and carrying on the said intended college; and to appoint their own treasurer, who shall give sufficient security for the faithful discharge of his trust, and shall thereafter have the care and custody of all such subscription papers and sum or sums of money, as may have been collected thereon; and the receiving and keeping of all outstanding subscriptions, subject to the order of the said visitors and governors. And the said thirteen or more visitors and governors shall, at their first meeting, or at some other meeting within one month thereafter, fix and determine upon some proper place or situation on the said western shore for erecting the said college, which determination shall be by a majority of the whole number of visitors and governors so met, such number being in the whole not less than thirteen; and if such majority shall not, or will not, within one month after the first meeting as aforesaid, agree upon any one place or situation for the said college, it shall be left for the general assembly of this state, at their first ensuing session, to determine upon the place for building the said college, upon the application of any three or more of the said visitors and governors, setting forth, that they could not agree on the premises. And a complete list of the subscriptions for founding the said college shall at the same time be laid before the general assembly.

The remaining clauses of the proposed Charter or Act of Incorporation are not thought necessary to be published, they being only of common form, and the same as in the act of the general assembly for the establishment of Washington college, viz.—Power to sue and be sued—to have a common seal—to constitute a faculty, viz. Principal, vice principal, professors, and tutors—to hold quarterly and other meetings for the making laws, examination of the students, and the ordinary government of the college, conferring degrees and other literary honours, &c.

N. B. By the title of the act above proposed, the idea is held forth of a future union of the two COLLEGES, as one UNIVERSITY. This is to be done by common consent, and is founded on the following clause in the *charter* of Washington college, viz.

"That it might tend most to the advancement of literature in this state, if the inhabitants of each shore "were left to consult their own convenience in founding a college, &c. for themselves, under the sanction "of law; which two colleges, if thought most conducive to the advancement of learning, religion, and "good government, may afterwards by *common consent*, "when duly founded and endowed, be united under "one supreme *legislative* and *visitatorial* jurisdiction, as "distinct branches or members of the same STATE "UNIVERSITY, notwithstanding their distance of situation."

The senate or meeting of the university, for a general government, would consist of a representative body from both colleges, to meet alternately in each college on the commencement day, with the governor of the state, as chancellor of the meeting; and to exercise such jurisdiction as might be agreed upon by both colleges, for increasing a connexion and cultivating uniformity in manners and literature, between the two shores, as members or branches of the same commonwealth.

This senate or general body might also have the superintending care of the county schools, commonly called free schools, and the power of erecting such of them, as they may think proper, into academies or colleges, subordinate to the two mother colleges on each shore, for the common benefit of those counties which may be too remote to derive such immediate benefit, as they might wish, from either of the colleges.

Annapolis, December 3, 1784.

AT a meeting of many of the gentlemen concerned in promoting this undertaking, it was ordered as follows:

That the reverend John Carroll, William Smith, D. D. and Patrick Allison, D. D. together with Richard Sprigg, John Steret, and George Digges, Esquires, be a committee to complete the heads of a bill for founding a college on the western shore, and to publish the same immediately, with a proper preamble for taking in subscriptions; and that they, and such persons as they, or any two of them, shall appoint in the different counties of this shore, proceed immediately to take in subscriptions, upon the plan to be published as aforesaid.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, approving the liberal principles upon which, by the foregoing plan, a college is proposed to be founded on the western shore of this state, and desirous to promote the speedy execution of the same, for the benefit of our country, DO hereby promise to pay, or cause to be paid, into the hands of the treasurer of the western shore, or any person appointed by him, or to the visitors and governors of the said college, when they shall be duly authorised to receive the same, the sums annexed by us to our respective names, to be applied towards founding and carrying on the said college; which sums so subscribed we bind ourselves severally, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay in three different instalments or payments, viz one third part of the sum subscribed, to be paid on the first day of June 1785, another third part on the first day of June 1786, and the remainder on the first day of June 1787; provided that no essential alteration be made in the proposed draught of the law aforesaid.

BOSTON, *November 24.*

WE learn by captain Roberts, in the ship Lydia, who lately arrived here from Bourdeaux, that on his outward passage, the 21st of May last, in latitude 34, 23, north, longitude 71. 20. he discovered the wreck of a white bottomed brigantine, her bowes only above water, from which they sawed a small figure head, newly painted. By which it appears to have been the brigantine Lively, captain Chourot, that sailed from this port, for Port-au-Prince the 12th of April last. It is probable the crew and several passengers that were on board, must all have perished, as they never have been heard off.

NEWPORT, *November 13.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in a neighbouring state, to his friend in this city.

"Our assembly is now sitting, where we have again taken into consideration the necessity of carrying into effect the continental impost; and after a large discussion of the subject, have this day passed a bill enabling congress to collect an impost, if twelve states agree; provided they annually require a payment from the non-agreeing state, of their proportion of the sum, within the year, according to their ability within such year.

"This you will say is designed for Rhode-Island; it is true; and we conceive it is just, that every state which does not agree to defray the expences of the war from a general treasury, should be precluded from any particular advantages from a sister state to aid them in payment of their taxes. It is clearly the opinion of this assembly, upon this measure's being adopted by twelve states, to lay such imposts on every importation from the non-agreeing state, as will prevent any advantage from the consumption of their merchandise by our citizens; in which case, leaving such state to import for their own consumption, merely, we do not apprehend we shall suffer from a refusal of the impost. We still adhere to our system adopted last May, and we are endeavouring by other regulations to build ourselves up."

HARTFORD, *November 16.*

The general assembly of this state at their present session, have passed an act for granting the continental impost, whenever twelve of the United States shall have adopted it.

Died at her house in East-Hartford, the 8th instant, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Esther Pitkin, relict of the honourable Ozias Pitkin, Esq; who was the son of the honourable William Pitkin, Esq; the first of the family in New-England; he departed this life December 16, 1694. Mrs. Esther Pitkin now deceased, at the time of her death, stood in the relation of parent, grand-parent, and great-grand-

parent, to 262 persons, of whom are now living 214, and 48 are dead.

NEW-YORK, *December 2.*

We hear that the veſſel which was ſaid to be on ſhore, a little to the ſouthward of Cranbury Inlet, proves to be a ſchooner from Cape-François, one part of her is owned here and the other at that port.

A young gentleman who went paſſenger in the ſloop from Baltimore, captain Copeland, which was wrecked on Cohaſſet rocks, in the ſevere gale of wind on the 18th ult. has given the following particulars reſpecting that unfortunate event.

That after a tedious paſſage of 21 days, during which they ſuffered much, as well by the ſtreſs of the weather as from accidental ſcantineſs of proviſions, they arrived at the fatal ſpot on the 18th inſtant, in the evening Land was not perceived till within a very ſmall diſtance: what ſtep would prove moſt expedient, for a moment they were undetermined; imminent danger preſſing a deciſion, they concluded to bear away; but owing partly to their confuſion, and partly to the amazing weight of the boom, incloſed by the main-ſail, which was lodged in the crutch, this was not affected till too late. Their endeavours to avoid did but haſten deſtruction; for the main-ſail being partly raiſed, inſtantly filled, and forced them with inexpreſſible violence, on a ledge of rocks, which they had but juſt diſcovered to the leeward The veſſel ſuſtained three ſucceſſive ſhocks, tremendous as they were, before our informant left her: when, as fate would have it, hanging by the rigging of the bowſprit, he was by this laſt ſurge, forced upon the rocks, leaving behind him a young lady from Baltimore (whoſe name he forgets) and her negro male ſervant, of 7 years old, both of whom were drowned, together with the mate, Mr. Wright, who, after getting ſafe upon the rock, was prevailed upon, by the diſtreſſed ſhrieks and entreaties of the young lady, to re-embark, that he might effect her deliverance; but, alas! death intercepted, and even thoſe friendly efforts were rewarded with ſudden diſſolution; but

That GOD who full well knew all claim to life,
Had death decreed.

Our informant immediately proceeded to aſcend the rock; with much difficulty he gained the ſummit, where, though in the midſt of impending ruin, he could not but rejoice on being rejoined by the captain and the remainder of the crew conſiſting of five. Notwithſtanding it was now low water, the violence of the ſea was ſuch as frequently to reach and ſometimes paſs over them; and though at firſt no more than an inconvenience, they feared it would, as the tide roſe, ripen to a danger, ſo it proved—from eleven in the evening till day break the tide increaſed, and with it their dreadful apprehenſions of ruin, the ſea inceſſantly breaking over them, till at length deſpair was pictured on even the moſt hardy countenance, death on every ſide ſtaring them in the face. However, far beyond expectation, their lives were prolonged to ſee another ebbing tide and approaching morn; hope again ſeemed to gladden the hearts of all—they with pleaſure diſcovered the land not far diſtant, and about ten o'clock before noon, by hailing a perſon on the adjacent beach, made known their ſituation, when they were not only ſafely conducted to the ſhore, but kindly entertained. The ſloop, with her cargo, conſiſting of 500 barrels of flour, were entirely loſt.

On the night of the 23d ult. the houſe of the honourable James Lovel, Eſq; in Boſton, continental receiver of taxes for the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, was broke open, and an iron cheſt, containing a ſum in intereſt certificates of the loan officer of upwards of 25,000 dollars, ſome ſpecie, a number of notes of hand and other valuable papers, taken therefrom.

Dec. 3. Air-balloon dreſs is ſo much the faſhion in this city, and ſo generally fancied, that ſome ingenious ſempſtreſſes have it in contemplation to eſtabliſh a balloon petticoat, ſo conſtructed, as that every perſon may go up in it with ſafety.

A report prevailed in London, at the ſailing of the packet, that Tippo Saib having ordered that general Matthews ſhould be brought into his preſence (which general, the Indian had detained priſoner, contrary to the faith and laws of nations, and in violation of articles of capitulation) ſpoke to him in a very haughty tone, which compelled the general to upbraid him with a breach of faith, at which Tippo was ſo provoked, that he drew his ſabre, and cut the general to pieces.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 3.*

Extract of a letter from Trenton, dated Wedneſday, December 1.

"On Monday laſt the congreſs of the United ſtates aſſembled here, and on Tueſday they proceeded to the choice of a preſident, when the honourable Richard Henry Lee, Eſq; of Virginia, was elected.

"This is the gentleman who firſt made the motion in congreſs, for declaring the ſtates of America independent, in the year 1776."

By captain Budden, from Amſterdam, we learn that a war between the States General and the emperor of Germany was looked upon as inevitable; that in conſequence thereof, the ſailing of the Eaſt and Weſt-India fleets was poſtponed till proper convoys were appointed.

We are aſſured from good authority, that the petition from the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, which was preſented to the Britiſh houſe of commons by Mr. Powis, before the prorogation of parliament, contains the three following requeſts. In the firſt place, it deſires that the Quebec act paſſed in the year 1774, immediately before the late American war, (of which it was conjointly with the act, for altering the charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, a principal cauſe) may be immediately and totally repealed.

And ſecondly, it deſires that the province may be governed for the future, by an aſſembly of the freeholders thereof, in the manner as Nova-Scotia, and the late provinces of North-America, that were governed by virtue of the king's commiſſions under the great ſeal of captain-general and governor in chief, without a charter, and were therefore called royal governments, were governed before the late troubles; inſtead of being governed as it has hitherto been, by the governor and legiſlative council only, conſiſting of members appointed by, and removeable at the pleaſure of the crown, and ſuſpendible even at the pleaſure of the governor. This requeſt of an aſſembly they ground upon the king's promiſe in his proclamation of October 1763, to ſuch of the ſubjects of his Britiſh, and other antient dominions of the crown, as ſhould reſort to, and ſettle in the four new civil governments thereby erected, viz. Quebec, Eaſt Florida, Weſt-Florida, and Grenada. "That ſo ſoon as the ſtate and circumſtances of the ſaid colonies will admit thereof, the kings's governors of the ſaid provinces ſhall with the advice and conſent of the members of the council of the ſaid provinces, ſummon and call general aſſemblies, within the ſaid governments reſpectively, in ſuch manner and form as is uſed and directed in thoſe colonies and provinces in America which are under the king's immediate government."

And in the third place, this petition requeſts that certain improvements (which are ſpecified in the petition, and are thirteen in number) may be made in the government of the province over and above the repeal of the Quebec act, and the eſtabliſhment of a houſe of aſſembly; and that all theſe things may be done by the authority of parliament in the moſt permanent and effectual manner poſſible. Theſe improvements ſeem for the moſt part, to be very judicious, and likely to prove very beneficial to the province, if they ſhould be eſtabliſhed. One of them is to transfer the ultimate juriſdiction, or right, of deciding appeals from the higheſt courts of juſtice in the province in civil matters, from the king's privy council, or rather the king in council (to which it now lies) to a court conſiſting of the lord chancellor of England and the twelve judges.

This petition is ſigned by about two hundred and thirty perſons, moſtly of the Britiſh inhabitants of the province, and is ſaid to contain the ſentiments of that whole body, who are now increaſing to the number of ſix thouſand. It is alſo ſigned by ſome few of the French, or Canadian Inhabitants of the ſaid province; and Monſ. Adhemar, and Monſ. de Liſle, two Canadian gentlemen of Montreal, who have been deputed by their countrymen to repreſent their ſentiments to his majeſty's miniſters, and of whom, the former is ſtill in England, have declared that the Canadians, their employers, have no objection to the eſtabliſhment of government and regulation prayed for in the above mentioned petition by their Britiſh fellow ſubjects; but only deſire, that whatever mode of government be eſtabliſhed in the province, the Roman catholics may be admitted to all the privileges of it (ſuch as ſeats in the houſe of aſſembly, capacity to hold judicial and other offices, &c.) indiſcriminately with the proteſtants: ſo that the above mentioned petition may be juſtly conſidered as an expreſſion of the general wiſhes of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, Canadians or French, as well as Britiſh, with reſpect to the regulation of their government.

Extract of a letter from Dominica.

"The diſſentions between the governor and the inhabitants of this iſland, have ariſen to an unhappy criſis. One aſſembly is diſſolved, and another ſummoned; yet the ſame oppoſition, headed by lieutenant-governor Stewart, conſtantly maintains its ground. Our ports are thin; the captains complain of the extraordinary charges of them, and the abandoned eſtates make the iſland a melancholy ſpectacle. Moſt of the troops from hence, are ſent up by order of general Matthew, to St. Vincent's to ſuppreſs the Caribs, who begin to be a formidable enemy, amounting to 1200, and well ſupplied by the French, who are very vigilant in each iſland, ſtraining every nerve to keep an intereſt, in caſe of another war, which, in the Weſt-Indies, is the conſtant diſcourſe."

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated November 6.

"A ſubſcription is going to be ſet on foot immediately, for eſtabliſhing a whale fiſhery, in order to obtain a valuable export from theſe iſlands."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentuckey, to his friend in this city, dated October 20th, 1784.

"I expect you are deſirous to be informed of this happy land; happy indeed, if the Indians would not diſturb us. A few days ago, they ſurpriſed a number of emigrants in the wilderneſs, killed nine men and one woman, and took a number of horſes; which is the only miſchief of conſequence that has happened for ſome time. I ſuppoſe this account would electeriſe thouſands of your timorous citizens; but here, I find it take little effect: The inhabitants of this country, are certainly a brave people, and not eaſily intimidated; in many parts they are ſafe from the depredations of the Indians, and not under the leaſt apprehenſion of danger.

"I muſt confeſs I am greatly delighted with this country; nature here diſplays her ingenuity, and exhibits a ſcene unparalleled on this globe, the face of this country is ſo agreeably ſituated, that any deſcription I can poſſibly give, would fall infinitely ſhort: but I expect before this reaches you, a complete hiſtory and map of this country will be publiſhed in your city by a gentleman who went from this place with that intention: to that publication I refer you for a particular deſcription. The fields of corn here are amazing, I believe about one hundred buſhels will be the common produce of every race of wall cultivated land; wheat, rye, and other ſmall grain grow exceeding fine, and far exceed any production I ever ſaw before. The ſpirit of emigration continues; numbers are daily flocking into the country. This great country is riſing faſt from obſcurity, and in a ſhort time will number more inhabitants than ſome of the ſtates."

ANNAPOLIS, *December 16.*

The honourable George Gale, Eſq; is elected a member of the ſenate, in the room of Joſias Polk, Eſq; deceaſed. And

The honourable William Hemſley, Eſq; elected a ſenator in the room of Robert Goldſborough, Eſq; reſigned, has declined accepting the appointment.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 3, 1784.

ON reading and conſidering the ſeveral letters to his Excellency the Governor from Samuel Chaſe, Eſq; reſpecting his agency,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the ſaid Samuel Chaſe, Eſq; in conducting and negotiating the affairs of this ſtate, lately entruſted to his care, as agent, hath manifeſted great zeal, fidelity, diligence, and ability, and a vigilant attention to the honour and intereſt of this government; and that his ſaid conduct merits, and therefore hath, the approbation of this General Aſſembly.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the Senate, Dec. 14, 1784: Read and aſſented to.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

Extracts from late London papers received by the Willing Tom, captain Stewart.

BREST, *September 24.*

This day a ſhip of war called Les Deux Freres, was launched here, and another to be called Le Dauphin Royal, is to be built on the ſame ſtocks. Government has ordered the works in the dock to be continued till fifteen ſhips of the line ſhall be completed, for which purpoſe we have a ſufficient number of workmen. We ſhortly expect a ſupply of timber for ſhip building from the Baltick, which together with the ſtock already in this port will be ſufficient for conſtructing above forty ſhips of the line.

PARIS, *Sept* 30. They write from Bourdeaux, of the 25th of this month, that there is a great ſtir in our ports; that it is believed as a certainty, among the officers of the marine, that the Engliſh took from us two frigates on the coaſt of Coromandel, after a very briſk engagement; and that they took a ſhip from Nantes, on the coaſt of Ireland. It has been debated in the merchants company, whether an embargo ſhall not be laid upon all ſhips which anchor before Pouillac. It is certain, that orders have been given for a great number of carpenters, and ſeamen, to de art directly for Rochfort, where they are buſy in repairing veſſels and frigates. Letters from Breſt aſſure us, that the ſame activity prevails there.

HAGUE, *Oct.* 6. Sunday laſt a courier arrived with diſpatches from the court of France, and from the miniſters of the States General at the court of Bruſſels. The day before yeſterday a meſſenger alſo arrived with advices from count de Weſſenaar-Twikkel, envoy extraordinary from this republic, at the court of Vienna. The contents of theſe expreſſes are not yet known, but they are ſuppoſed to be of the laſt importance.

Little is wanting now to complete the unanimity of the different provinces for the diſmiſſion of the field marſhal; they differ only in the matter of diſmiſſing him from the country. The ſtates of Guelderland wiſh that matter to be left to the duke, thinking that he himſelf will be very willing to leave a country where he has been ſtripped of all his dignities. The majority incline to give him a penſion, and to accommodate this by an amicable and reſpectful conference with him on the ſubject.

LONDON, *October 9.*

A letter from Breſt by Thurſday's French mail ſays, that a frigate is ordered to be got ready for ſea as faſt as poſſible, and to take on board three months proviſion; and, according to accounts received, it is to carry Dr. Franklin and his domeſtics to America; and that he was expected there by the 12th of October, to embark, part of his baggage being come to the hotel taken for him in that town.

The ivory bed, chairs, and furniture, which were preſented to the queen by Mrs. Haſtings, are not ſo valuable as they are uncommon, being the firſt of the kind ever brought to England. They were made at Murſhedabad, in Bengal, where the artiſts work in ivory ſuperior to any part of the world, and upon very reaſonable terms.

There are at this time upwards of fourſcore ſhips up at the Jamaica coffee houſe for that iſland, and as many more at the New-York and Carolina, for different parts of America. No very unpleaſing demonſtration this, of the revival of the Britiſh commerce.

Oct. 11. David Hartley, Eſq; arrived on Thurſday at his houſe in Golden-ſquare from Paris, where he has been for ſome time as the commiſſioner on the part of the Britiſh court, to negotiate a commercial intercourſe with America. It has not tranſpired what progreſs he has made in the treaty, or whether any treaty at all is likely to take place. He is now confined with the gout.

We hear that the French are at this inſtant employed in inſtituting a new Eaſt-India company; and that they have communicated the matter formally to our court, in conſequence of which, after ſeveral interviews between the miniſter and the court of directors, a merchant of eminence has been ſent to France for the purpoſe of negociating a commercial intercourſe between the Britiſh and French companies, as the latter have propoſed to purchaſe from the Engliſh company 500,000l. worth of Bengal goods annually in Bengal, to be paid for in Europe. This is not only intereſting in regard to the poſitive advantage of the ſale of ſo much property, but as it ſerves to demonſtrate the pacific ſyſtem of our political rival.

A circumſtance of a moſt ſingular nature was laſt week brought to public view at the quarter-ſeſſion held at Kingſton, for the county of Surry. A ſelect party of gentlemen and ladies, amongſt whom were a pair of Benedicts and their ſpouſes, ſome little time ſince paid a viſit to a certain town in the county, and as they propoſed ſpending the evening, and taking up their abode all night at the inn at which they had put up, it was neceſſary to ſecure beds. It ſo happened that the company could not be accommodated without making uſe of a two-bedded room, and in this room the married gentlemen and ladies agreed to repoſe themſelves. After a joyous ſupper the glaſs flew merrily round, and the ladies withdrew to their apartments with the door unlocked, no doubt in expectation of their beloved partners. The gentlemen *kept it up*, and whilſt they were quaffing and carouſing, one of the company, a wag of the firſt claſs, no doubt on't, took an opportunity to ſlip into the ladies room, who had reſigned themſelves into the arms of ſleep, and very dexterouſly interchanged the wearing apparel from one of the beds to the other. The gentlemen, upon their approach to their reſpective beds, each of them ſeeing his wife's habiliments, and being unwilling to diſturb her, immediately jumped into bed; and in this ſituation they actually continued *all night*; and it was not until the uſual time of getting up in the morning, that the miſtake was diſcovered. The confuſion that enſued is infinitely eaſier to be conceived than deſcribed. The ladies were transfuſed into bluſhes, and the gentlemen had no other reſource but the brandy bottle, whilſt the wag had decamped and the reſt of the company, the family and attendants were ſeen laughing and tittering in every ſly corner of the houſe. In order to obtain ſome revenge for this extraordinary trick, a bill of indictment was preferred againſt the party for a miſdemeanor: but here again fortune favoured this blade of refined fun and humour, for the grand-jury threw out the bill.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, September 12.

"About a week ago the following extraordinary experiment was tried at the hotel of [illegible] Baron de Dettrichſtein; they took a ſheep and a calf, and having tied their legs they were laid upon a table, they then opened a jugular vein of the ſheep, and let him bleed till the phyſicians and other ſpectators owned there were no ſigns of life left; they then opened the ſame vein of the calf, which was placed near the ſheep, and by means of a quill let the blood out of the calf into the ſheep, and in a ſhort time, to the great aſtoniſhment of the ſpectators, the ſheep began to move, and ſhew ſigns of life, and when the ſheep was thought to have received blood enough, the vein was tied up, and the ſheep looſed; he immediately began to run and eat graſs, and joined the flock which were in a neighbouring field.—*Utrecht Gazette.*

Oct. 12. The event of the negotiation now carrying on at Paris, by our commiſſaries, involving in it commercial events of the very firſt moment, will be among the firſt buſineſs of parliament after the preſent receſs.

Oct. 13. So much more activity prevails in France on all purſuits of political reform, than bigotted as many parts of that country ſtill are, it is more than probable that the world will ſee an abolition of monaſtic eſtabliſhments, and an appropriation of their revenue to the purpoſes of ſtate, atchieved by the government of France, long before England will ſuffly and in good earneſt reſort to her equivalent great reſources, in the waſte lands, and an equal land-tax.

An evening paper ſays, that the Portugueſe have lately taken poſſeſſion of Trinidad, in the South Sear; an iſland which was legally granted by king William and his royal conſort to the anceſtors of the preſent Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, who employed proper perſons to take the regular ſteps of eſtabliſhing an Engliſh colony there.

A few months ago ſeveral ſailors belonging to the Jane, captain Blake, were put into a dungeon at Madeira by the conſul, becauſe the honeſt tars refuſed to give their oaths to ſome facts to which they might be ignorant. They likewiſe oppoſed the power of the conſul, who ſaid he acted as an Engliſh juſtice of the peace: the ſailors did not think it poſſible for an Engliſh juſtice to act without a conſtable; in the room of which, Portugueſe ſailors executed the warrant. This affair has not only originality, but the utmoſt conſequence in its operation; and will be litigated in Weſtminſter-hall.

Oct. 15. The prevalent rumour upon 'Change yeſterday was, that the Dutch had fired on the emperor's ſhips, and taken ſome priſoners. The obvious conſtruction of the rumour was, that, if true, a war muſt enſue between the emperor and their High Mightineſſes; and as ſuch a war would almoſt unavoidably tend to diſturb the general tranquillity of Europe, fatal conſequences were predicted, and ſtocks fell nearly one per cent.

A letter from Mr. Jaſper Atkins, jun. dated Oſtend, October 9, ſays, "This inſtant we have an account, that the veſſel which ſailed down the Scheld from Antwerp, a few days ago, who fired upon three times by the Dutch men of war, after the captain ſtruck his colours, and ſurrendered himſelf priſoner of [illegible]

A [illegible] is iſſued by the French court, forbidding all ſeamen diſcharged from the ſeveral ſhips of war, entering into the ſervice of any foreign powers. Le Capricieuſe, of 40 guns, (ſays an evening paper) was launched at Rochfort laſt Sunday ſe'nnight in the afternoon. They are building ſeveral ſloops from eighteen to eight guns, the largeſt of which will carry ſix pounders.

An evening paper ſays, that the ſhip which lately ſailed down the Scheld under the imperial colours, was fired upon by three Dutch frigates who ſtopped her; upon which ſhe ſtruck her colours, and ſurrendered, but was afterwards permitted to return to Antwerp.

The ſame paper adds, that it is generally believed that the emperor will conſider this conduct of the captains of the Dutch frigates as a declaration and commencement of hoſtilities on the part of their High Mightineſſes.

The affair between the Dutch and the emperor, or rather the emperor and the Dutch, (as the republic have by their follies and their faults, certainly fallen far behind the rank of Auſtria) is, ſays a correſpondent, at this moment terminating peaceably; though from the tardy-gaited forms of Holland, with more delay than neceſſary.

As far as favourable acceptance, and friendly intercourſe between the two courts may be ſuppoſed to operate, the trade of England will be much advantaged by the emperor's accompliſhing his object on the Scheld.

According to letters received by the laſt mail from Liſbon, the finiſhing hand has been put to the treaty between the Portugueſe and the government of the United States of America, by virtue of which the American and Portugueſe veſſels are to be entirely exempted from the extra port duties in the harbours of each other. The Americans are freely to uſe and trade to all Portugueſe ſettlements in Aſia and South-America, where they are to pay the accuſtomed duties; the ſhips of each nation are to ſalute the flag of the other reciprocally. An American conſul is to reſide at Liſbon another at Oporto; and they are to have an agent in the Brazils and at Goa. The Portugueſe are to have a conſul in America (to chooſe their port) and agents in two other of the principal cities. Perſons in public character are to be treated with the uſual reſpect, and the Americans are to eſtabliſh a factory at Liſbon at pleaſure.

Tueſday laſt, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one of the moſt curious balloons that ever went off in this country was launched out of Mr. Wilſon's garden at Cheſſea, for the amuſement of his friends. It had fifteen beautiful variegated ſtripes, made of paper, and filled with rarefied air, twelve feet diameter; and to try the experiment, it took up a large white Pomeranian dog, faſtened on a car. About four o'clock the ſame afternoon it was taken up by a labourer, in a vale near Epping, in Eſſex, about eighteen miles diſtance, and was brought back the next morning for the reward of one guinea, paid by the gentleman. The dog was in perfect ſafety; but in his aerial flight he received a few drops of volatile ſpirits on fire, which makes him look as if he had been beautifully ſpotted.

December [illegible] 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Prince William county, and commonwealth of Virginia, about two miles from Dumfries, eight from Colcheſter, and twenty-four from Alexandria, containing by patent twenty-one hundred and fifty acres; this land is well adapted to farming and planting, is very well timbered, and has a large ſtream running through it, upon which may be got one or more good mill ſeats. Alſo about eight hundred acres, part of a very noted tract of land called Chew's Farm, in Waſhington county, and ſtate of Maryland, lying near the river Patowmack, about eight miles from Hagar's and twenty-ſix from Frederick-towns; this tract, I believe, is generally acknowledged to be in ſoil equal to and produces as highly as any land in the country, and is well timbered. Either or both the above will be laid off in parcels, or ſold otherwiſe, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, who ſhall have a good and ſufficient title. A very ſmall part of the purchaſe money, not exceeding one ſixth, will be expected in a ſhort time after the ſale, and the remainder in three equal payments, at the different periods of two, three, and four years from the date of the ſale.

PEREGRINE FITZHU[illegible]

December 16, 1784.

Agreeable to the laſt will of Richard Lane, jun. of Anne-Arundel county, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on the ſecond Wedneſday in January next,

ALL the real and perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed. The land is very good, and a mill ſeat on part of it. The perſonal eſtate conſiſts of negroes of different ages and ſexes, ſtock of various kinds, houſhold furniture, &c. All perſons who have claims are requeſted to lodge them with colonel John Weems, of the county aforeſaid.

THOMAS CONTEE, executor.

Anne-Arundel county, De[illegible]ber 24, 1784.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday the 30th inſtant, at the plantation of the late Mr. Thomas Watkins, ſen. for cash, or credit till the firſt day of Auguſt next,

SUNDRY articles of houſhold furniture, and alſo ſome horſes, cattle, &c. &c.

TOBIAS BELT, executor,
LUCY ADDISON, executrix.

Annapolis, De[illegible]mber 16, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt imported, in the Willing Tom, captain Stewart, an excellent aſſortment of European goods, which he will ſell either wholeſale or retail, on very moderate terms.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Anne-Arundel county, December 10, 1784.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE effects of Seaborn Birkhead, deceaſed, on Holland's Iſland, conſiſting of ſeveral valuable country born negroes; ſome fine-blooded horſes, mares, and colts, and the ſtock of cattle, hogs, and ſheep, and houſhold furniture. Likewiſe a valuable ſchooner boat, burthen about four hundred buſhels. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with approved ſecurity.

NEHEMIAH BIRKHEAD, ſon of Samuel, executor.

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

TO BE RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, ſituated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling houſe, with out-houſes, ſuitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are alſo, an apple and peach orchard, ſundry good ſprings very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of ſmall grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Calvert-ſtreet Baltimore.

RICHARD BURLAND.

Anne-Arundel county Decem[illegible]er 15, 1784.

ALL perſons in Anne-Arundel county indebted to Dr. Michael Wallace, to the partnerſhip of Kennedy and Wallace, and to the eſtate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, are deſired to take notice, that by power of attorney from Dr. Wallace, and alſo by power of attorney from William Worthington, Eſq; (who was legally empowered by Mrs. Damaris Kennedy, executrix of the eſtate of Dr. Kennedy) I am ſufficiently authoriſed and empowered to collect all ſums of money and ſettle all accounts due the concerns above mentioned. Such perſons will pleaſe to be prepared for an immediate ſettlement of their reſpective accounts, as they will ſhortly be called upon by

THOMAS PURDIE.

Intendant's office, December 13, 1784.

BY virtue of reſolutions paſſed the honourable the general aſſembly, the 11th inſtant, I am authoriſed and directed to pay the intereſt due agreeably to the act of May ſeſſion 1781, "to adjuſt the debts due from this ſtate;" alſo the intereſt due on certificates iſſued agreeably to the act of November ſeſſion 1782, propoſing to the citizens of this ſtate, creditors of congreſs on loan office certificates, to accept this ſtate for payment on the terms therein mentioned; likewiſe to pay the ſubſcribers for the bills of credit iſſued in 1781, (vulgarly called red money) the principal and intereſt due thereon, unleſs they will take certificates for the principal, at ſix per cent. intereſt, in which caſe certificates may be iſſued to them as to other creditors of the public.

3w

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, Intendant.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Bennett Cuſick, living near Chaptico, St. Mar[illegible]'s county, a ſmall dark bay mare colt, about eleven hands high, ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt ſpring. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Joſe[illegible]h Spurrier, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a brown horſe, about fourteen hands high, ſix or ſeven years old, a natural trotter, and branded on the near buttock B. [illegible] him again on proving property and paying cha[illegible]

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at the late dwelling houſe of Sarah Elliott, on the Head of ſouth river, on Friday the 17th day of December, if fair, if not the next fair day after,

A TRACT of land called Chance, containing 202 acres more or leſs. Alſo ſome horſes, &c. &c. One year's credit will be given upon all ſums above five pounds, on giving bond with ſecurity on intereſt, and for any ſum under five pounds, the caſh to be paid on delivery of the goods.

THOMAS ELLIOTT, executor.

November 8, 1784.

In purſuance of a decree from the honourable court of chancery of Maryland, will be ſet up to public ſale, on the 20th day of December next, at Elk-Ridge landing,

PART of a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called Taylor's Foreſt, containing 800 acres, laid off into convenient lots from one to two hundred acres; this land is rich and abounds with a variety of valuable timber, is ſituate about two miles and a half from Elk Ridge landing, and ſix from Baltimore-town, and may be ſeen at any time previous to the ſale, on applying to Mr. Caleb Owings adjoining thereto.

Alſo one undivided ſixth part of the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: Of Moore's Morning Choice, containing 100 acres, on which ſtands the Elk-Ridge furnace, with ſundry other valuable improvements. Of the Firſt Diſcovery, containing 235 acres. Of the Second Diſcovery, containing 116 acres. And the Grecian Siege, containing 412 acres. Thoſe lands are advantageouſly ſituated within a few miles of Elk-Ridge landing, and enjoy a number of other advantages, which may be ſeen at any time before the ſale, by application to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

EDWARD DORSEY, ſon of Caleb,
Guardian to Edward Dorſey, ſon of Samuel.

N. B. At ſame time will be ſold on three years credit, a number of valuable negroes. E. D.

Port Tobacco, December 1, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber is deſirous of taking an apprentice to ſurgery and phyſic.

JAMES CRAIK, [illegible]

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To raiſe 6000 dollars for the uſe of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the ſtate of Maryland.

		Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Prize	4000	4000
1		1500	1500
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
20		100	2000
60		50	3000
100		20	2000
3000		8	24000
3187	Prizes,		40,000 Dollars.
6813	Blanks,		
10,000	Tickets at 4 dollars each, are		40,000 Dollars.

THE PRIZES are ſubject to the uſual deduction of fifteen per cent. to be applied to one of the moſt liberal and public ſpirited purpoſes, the finiſhing the buildings, and making neceſſary additions to the *library*, and the *philoſophical* and *mechanical* apparatus of the college.

The ſcheme is calculated on the moſt favourable terms, thoſe who wiſh to become adventurers and benefactors to their country, by advancing the intereſts of LEARNING; there being little more than *two blanks* to *one prize*, and the large ſum of SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, contained in the *four* capital prizes. The viſitors and governors of the college, as a corporation will be anſwerable for the due and faithful management of the *lottery*, which, it is expected will be ready to be drawn at CHESTER, by the middle of January next, 1785. The fortunate numbers will be publiſhed in the Baltimore and ſome of the Philadelphia news-papers within four weeks after the drawing; and the prizes paid at CHESTER, or in the different counties on the eaſtern ſhore, by the college viſitors for each reſpective county, who are as follows, and of whom tickets may be had at four dollars each.

Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chaſe, Eſquires.

Kent county, eaſtern ſhore, William Smith, D. D. Peregrine Lethrbu,y, Joſeph Nicholſon, John Scott, Iſaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, ſen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Eſquires.

Queen-Anne's county, Joſhua Seney, Eſq;

Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Eſq;

Dorcheſter county, Hon. Robert Goldſborough, Hon. John Henry, Eſquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.

Somerſet county, Levin Gale, Eſq;

Worceſter county, Peter Chaille, Eſq;

Cecil county, Rev. William Thomſon.

Prizes not demanded in ſix months after the publication of the *drawing*, are to be conſidered as generouſly given for the benefit of the college.

THE executors of the rev. Mr. Iſaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceaſed, beg leave to inform the public, and thoſe gentlemen in particular, who before his deceaſe, became ſubſcribers for the publication of the firſt volume of his work, entitled, "*An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government*," that it is their intention to comply fully with the propoſals made with reſpect to the publication thereof, by the ſaid rev. Iſaac Campbell before his deceaſe.

The aforeſaid work having engroſſed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his deceaſe, (the principles whereof firſt ſuggeſted to him the ſubject of his enquiry); his extenſive uſefulneſs and ſucceſs both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a juſtly celebrated ſchool for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotiſm of his ſentiments, and the anxiety he ever expreſſed for the publication of the preſent work, which he ſeemed to conſider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a chriſtian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preſage of the general uſefulneſs and intereſting nature of the work in queſtion. The firſt volume will be immediately put into the preſs agreeable to the terms of the adverteſement publiſhed by the rev. Mr. Campbell himſelf.

N. B. Subſcriptions are ſtill open in the hands of ſundry gentlemen for thoſe who may chuſe to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a ſufficient ſubſcription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have ſubſcriptions in their hands are requeſted to return them by the firſt of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Guſtavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

THE ſubſcriber has by him a few ſuits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the uſe of the army, and will ſell them extremely cheap, for ready caſh, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceaſed, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully ſituated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, corn houſe, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; ſome meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its ſituation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fiſhing and fowling, as in the ſeaſon there are a great abundance of fine fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl. Likewiſe to be ſold, a number of negroes, ſome of which are very valuable houſe ſervants, alſo ſome excellent horſes fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

P. W. THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the ſoil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a conſiderable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a ſmall expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good ſeat for a mill, and only ſix miles from navigation. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

JAMES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, after eight weeks notice, to make valid and good the laſt will and teſtament of my late huſband Azel Davidg, deceaſed, agreeable to his intention.

TOMSEY DAVIDG.

October 12, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the legiſlature of Maryland, for the relief of his body, now in Cæcil county gaol for debt; his creditors are requeſted to ſhew cauſe why he ſhould not be liberated.

THOMAS MANUEL.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will ſit at the aſſemoly room, in the ſtadt houſe, every day during this ſeſſion, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all juſt claims that may be exhibited againſt the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general aſſembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Waſhington county, who is under age, to diſpoſe of an intereſt in ſaid farm, and give a ſufficient title to and conveyance for the ſame.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD at the Poſt-office

A FEW elegant STARING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd caſes.

Port-Tobacco, November 10, 1784.

To be ſold by vendue, at the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Nanjemoy, on Thurſday the 16th of December next,

FROM ten to thirteen ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and children; alſo horſes, cattle, and ſundry other articles. Twelve months credit will given, on granting bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

WANTED, a clerk who writes a good hand, and is maſter of accounts, and who can be recommended for his induſtry, fidelity, ſobriety, and honeſty. Such a perſon will meet with good encouragement and generous wages, by applying to the printers.

4 w

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE aſſiſtant commiſſioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers neceſſary to enable him to effect the buſineſs, finds the muſter-rolls for the year 1781 miſſing. His not having the pleaſure of their perſonal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of reſidence, compels him to this method of ſoliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muſter rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in poſſeſſion (or have any knowledge where they are or were depoſited) that they would be kind enough to tranſmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earlieſt opportunity, or be pleaſed to communicate ſuch information on the ſubject as may appear neceſſary.

tf J. WHITE, aſſiſt. com.

Auguſt 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennſylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in ſmall tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling houſe, and convenient out-houſes; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the ſithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the ſoil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or ſpecie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaſer if he pays in a ſhort time. Any perſon inclined to view the premiſes, may be ſhewn them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of ſale will be made known by him or the ſubſcriber, near Annapolis.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouſe, about ſix miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Frederickſburg, containing ſix thouſand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are ſeveral valuable mill ſeats, one particularly ſo. The above will be ſold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; if ſold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchaſe, if in ſmall lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber oppoſite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Waſhington, near to and adjoining the premiſes, who will ſhew the land.

tf WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Patuxent river, in St. Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himſelf Clem Hill; he is a ſhort fellow, about five feet ſeven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and inſinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaiſant; it is probable he may attempt to paſs for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new ſhoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very ſenſible. Whoever takes him up ſo that his owner may get him again, if in this ſtate, ſhall have twenty dollars, if out of the ſtate thirty dollars, paid by

6w GEORGE PLATER.

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of captain Judſon Coolidge, late of this county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved as they may be ſettled, and all thoſe indebted unto the ſame, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, unto

8 w SINGLETON WOOTTON, RICHARD BURGESS, } adminiſtrators.

Annapolis. December 8, 1784.

SOME time in September 1783, ſeveral furlows belonging to ſoldiers of the firſt regiment were left by an officer of ſaid regiment with me, I hereby requeſt ſuch ſoldiers to call for the ſame, as no furlows will be delivered to any ſoldier's order, only to the ſoldier himſelf.

w 3 JAMES TOOTELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-houſe intend petitioning the next aſſembly, in order to have the ſame laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*